

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

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OF
DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VOGUE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904

1216

INTIMATION

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LIMITED.

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The Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1905.

ALTHOUGH, as our readers know, it was by direct invitation of China that America sent Professor JENKS to study Chinese currency, its disadvantages, and possible measures of reform, CHANG CHIH-TUNG has sent in a memorial to the Government at Peking that is bitterly hostile to the conclusions of the American expert. Those who remember CHANG CHIH-TUNG's record, and who have thereon estimated his character and capacity, will be shocked to read his latest effusion, a translation of which has just been published by our Shanghai contemporary. Except on the theory that he is entering upon his dotage, and going back to the hard-shell prejudices of his youth, it is impossible to realise his present mental outlook. He claims to have carefully read Commissioner JENKS's recommendations, and to have found that all his arguments are "empty and unsubstantial." They are so "pregnant with calamities" that his heart was struck cold with fear when he read them. His heart was cold, and his brains turned to water, because he saw in the scheme suggested only a foreign attempt to gain control of Chinese finances. We have previously seen of what miserable calumny this famous Viceroy is capable, in his tirade against Sir ROBERT HART, and the childish and inconsequent arguments he levelled at Sir ROBERT HART's proposals for giving China a stable revenue are almost duplicated as to character in the reply he now makes to Professor JENKS. One passage of his memorial runs: "Now the finances of a country are its life and pulse. In no country throughout the whole world, be it strong, or be it weak, as

long as it is an independent country possessed of sovereign rights, would the Government of such a country permit any alien for a single moment to control its finances, still less would it allow representatives of various countries the privilege of interfering therein." There is one explanation that here occurs to us, which, if accepted, may save CHANG's reputation for sanity. Assuming that he has better reasons for objecting to the proposals of Professor JENKS, although we do not profess to be able to guess what these may be, he perhaps shares the late LI HUNG-CHANG's contempt for the understandings of the authorities at Peking, and has purposely couched his memorial in this Chauvinistic style. It is just possible that he realises what sort of clap-net is most effective at Peking, and therefore lowers his personal dignity to gain his end by offering such evidence as that "the foreign Commissioner's arguments were far-fetched and off the mark," "an unreasonable outcry," and that he (Professor JENKS) was reduced to silence when interrogated by the shrewd and cock-sure memorialist. Otherwise, we must revert to the former conclusion, that CHANG CHIH-TUNG has suddenly become as ignorant and pig-headed as the Chief Eunuch himself. He is not really so ignorant with regard to the uses of foreigners, for he has found various occasions to employ them on his own reform schemes in his own provinces. It is to his enlightened administration there that he owes much of the good reputation he has gained. His own inability to comprehend the difference between silver and silver coinage ought to persuade him that the advice and assistance of the foreigner might still be found useful. "What seems to be the memorialist to be beyond comprehension," he says, "is the proposal to strike new silver coins and arbitrarily cause their value to stand at a ratio of 32 to 1, that is to say, make thirty-two taels weight of silver to equal one tael weight of gold, by which it is claimed that a substantial and lucrative profit of twenty per cent. could be obtained, the object being no doubt to excite the cupidity of China." Professor JENKS, who proposed a silver currency with a permanent exchange value at that ratio, may smile somewhat wistfully at the Viceroy's view "that is to say," forgetting entirely that Peking has already taken notice of the currency system of Japan, which invited foreigners to teach and inaugurate the system, CHANG CHIH-TUNG goes on: "The scheme of JENKS aims at taking away our wealth and seizing the control of our finances. His scheme is most poisonous to the welfare of the State, and the calamity which will accrue therefrom will be at once visible to all." He elsewhere admits that the financial situation in China needs some reform, and it is quite beyond our comprehension to explain his unreasonable and unreasoning attitude towards every suggestion to that end, except, as we have already said, by the conclusion that he has now attained a mental senility unfitting him for further public business. It is to be hoped that wiser counsel may gain the ear of the Throne, more even for China's sake than for the sake of those who do business with her.

A Choral Society has been formed at Shanghai. Foreign goods are remarkably popular at Changking, Szechuan. Hankow reports a very severe winter, the most severe for fifteen years. Another prisoner has escaped from the American Consular gaoi at Shanghai. Somebody had helped him. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks donations of \$50 from Kwok Ching Chan and of \$30 from St. Paul's College.

A perversion of a well known temperance adage, quoted by the Japan Mail, may be cited in beerhouse discussions here. It runs: "Work is the cure of the drinking classes." The Russian ships at Shanghai are not yet out of mischief. They have been trying to replace the fittings removed by China with new ones, obviously to be ready for any chance. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mollison of Yokohama celebrated their silver wedding on the 4th inst. In the old days, Mr. Mollison came out to China to the tea trade. Mrs. Mollison is still perhaps the best singer in the East.

Many mines are reported off Weihaiwei. At Vladivostok, ice has shifted the Russian mines, and it is almost suicidal for ships to enter. But few of them seem to get the chance, the Japanese warships snapping them up en route. The week ended on the 18th inst. brought the number of plague fatalities up to nineteen, adding two. Of three cases of small-pox, all European, one died. One was imported from Shanghai. There were four cases of enteric, one fatal; and one European case of diphtheria.

Most recent arrivals from Shanghai report that there was two feet of snow on the streets; and that it was bitterly cold. The dock of a steamer going up river in the snow storm was almost instantly covered with a foot layer of snow. The oil and matting shop in Tang Lo Lane, which was reported in our last issue as being burnt to the ground, was insured in various insurance companies to the extent of \$18,000, while the shop in Newmarket Street which was partially destroyed was insured for \$3,500. It is reported from Peking to the N.C. Daily News that the Waiwu has received a confidential dispatch from H. E. Hu Wei-to, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, stating that he understands that the Czar contemplates appointing General Wogack as Russian Minister in the place of M. Lussar.

The agents of the Hamburg-America Linie inform us that the H. A. L. s.s. *Spesie* passed on the 18th inst. at 7.30 a.m. in 29.45 northern latitude and 124.55 eastern longitude the American 4 masted barque (K. R. G. L.) *William Sprey* bound for Shanghai, which wished to be reported all well. A most extraordinary argument has occurred between Messrs. Albert & Co., the general managers of the Loau Kung Mow Cotton Mill and the N.C. Daily News. The managers say the company made a profit of Tls. 28,539.86. The paper says it was a loss of Tls. 29,628. The curious thing is that both parties seem to be right.

The *Eastern World* of Yokohama reports that the *Japan Herald* has been sold to a German syndicate for about eight thousand yen. This, if we remember rightly, is much less than was bid for the paper at auction. The journal, one of the oldest in Japan, was in the hands of executors anxious to wind up the estate. It is under the able editorship of Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, M.J.L., formerly of the *Kobe Chronicle*.

The *St. Patrick's Society* at Shanghai hold its annual meeting on Feb. 14th. It has 63 members. The poor members granted relief was described in the accounts as "improvident Irishmen," a term which the chairman, humorously no doubt, characterised as "a contradiction in itself." \$94.15 was spent in this way. Most of the recipients were refugees from Port Arthur, in which case, if we are to believe the story of high wages there paid, they must have been improvident.

The *Japan Daily Mail* of the 8th says:—These being the days of February just a year ago when the first operations of the war took place, there is a natural disposition in Japanese newspaper circles to make a retrospect. The "Aichi" epitomizes the situation by saying: "During these twelve months we have spent six hundred millions on the war, we have paid a hundred millions in the form of increased taxes, we have increased our debt by three hundred millions, and we have sent out half a million of soldiers. Yet we are not at all distressed. In Russian eyes the process of evolution has probably transformed us from the monkeys we were in February 1904 to quite a respectable beast in February 1905."

We regret to have to record the loss by death during the past year of Messrs. M. Copeland, A. G. Ewing, J. Logan, A. Mitchell and R. Kiddoch, respected Members of this Institution. Thirty-six Members have been struck off the regular list as being absent or left the Colony. Sixteen Members have resigned and eighty-eight have been admitted to the Institute during the year; of the number admitted twenty-one are Associates.

A circulating library has been started, and there are now a large number of books available for circulation among the Members. A Member has kindly presented the sum of \$200 for the purpose of purchasing two medals one gold and one silver, to be presented for the best papers on "The Duties of an Engineer at Sea." Only Junior Marine Engineers can compete for these valuable medals and the Committee hope that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The accounts showed \$8,148.50 received in subscriptions and entrance fees; \$8,903.60 bar receipts; and \$1,720.56 from billiards. A balance of \$1,889.76 was transferred to reserve account.

The N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, which left here on the 15th inst., a.m., arrived at Kobe on the 20th inst. at noon. The H.A.L. steamer *Suevia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

HONGKONG ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' INSTITUTE.

The Report to be presented at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting on the 25th inst., includes the following items:—

The Membership is now made up as follows:—
Ordinary Members ... 212
Associate " " " " 24
Visiting A. " " " " 66
Visiting B. " " " " 23
Honorary " " " " 1
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LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

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TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

FATAL EXPLOSION IN AMERICA

LONDON, 21st February.

An explosion in a mine at Birmingham (Alabama) killed 250 men.

(Birmingham, Alabama, Jefferson County, is a city founded in 1871, with a population of 139,000 of 26,200. It is now an important centre of the U.S. iron and steel industries.)

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION REAL.

LONDON, 21st Feb.

The revolutionary movement in Russia is increasing. The feeling of unrest has now extended to all quarters of European Russia.

An anarchist "warning" was sent to the Dowager Empress.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE ST. PETERSBURG STRIKES.

LONDON, 18th February.

The strikes in St. Petersburg are again rapidly extending. Thirty thousand have rejoined the strikers, and their temper is threatening. Troops have been re-drafted into the vicinity of the works, and the police are renewing their domiciliary visits arresting the leaders.

LATER.

St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature.

The employees of the railways at Moscow have struck work, and traffic is suspended.

The leading Russian newspapers while denouncing the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, declare that the need of reforms is responsible.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

LONDON, 18th February.

The Grand Duke Sergius' hand and legs were severed from his body. One of the perpetrators exclaimed after his arrest "I don't care, I have done my job." A band of students afterwards distributing revolutionary proclamations were furiously assaulted by the crowd.

LATER.

H. N. King Edward has ordered court mourning for one week for the late Grand Duke Sergius.

LATER.

There was an extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire yesterday to consider the situation resulting from the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, 19th February.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has presented President Roosevelt with a portrait of H. M. The Dowager Empress of China in recognition of America's part in the preservation of Chinese neutrality, and her disinterested friendship.

THE WAR.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

RUMOURS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 19th February.

Mysterious rumours of peace between Russia and Japan, not traceable to any direct source, have been continually cropping up during the past few days.

GENERAL STOESEL.

LONDON, 19th February.

General Stoessel has arrived at Constantinople.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

Although no official notification has yet been made, it is understood that Mr. John Goodnow has successfully refused the charges brought against him by Mr. Curtis, and was leaving San Francisco on Feb. 14th to resume his post of American Consul-General at Shanghai. It is also understood, says the N.C. Daily News, that after the end of March he is to be transferred from Shanghai to an important post in Cuba. His successor here is said to be Mr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, who although under forty years of age has had a very interesting and varied career, which should make him a most capable Consul here. Educated at Boston and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1887, he also studied for a time at Berlin, Paris and Baden. He was acting Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg in the winter of 1890-1; private secretary to his uncle, the American Minister to France, in the Spring of 1892; and secretary to the American Legation at Vienna in 1893. From 1893 to 1899 he was instructor in history at Harvard University, and has been an Assistant Professor since that date. Mr. Coolidge is a member of various historical societies and has written a good deal on historical matters.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

STEWARDS.—His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.I.D., His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard R. U. Wood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Blaxton, C.B., Rear-Admiral Hon. Ashurst G. Curzon-Flavell, K.N., C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Commodore Charles G. Duden, R.N., Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. A. Babington, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. J. A. Jupp, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Mr. J. C. Peter, Major S. G. Radcliff, Mr. E. W. Ratler, and Mr. H. P. White.

CLERK OF THE SCALE.—Messrs. A. Babington and E. W. Mitchell.

JUROR.—Sir Paul Chater C.M.G.

STARTER.—Major S. G. Radcliff; Second Starter, Mr. F. B. Dacon.

TIME KEEPER.—Mr. J. R. Michael.

HON. TREASURER.—Mr. G. W. May.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

For the opening of the Hongkong Race Meeting, yesterday, the weather was unexpectedly beautiful. Warm sunshine, the first for days, dispelled the clouds that belted the neighbouring heights; and the ladies who went attired with the wisdom of recent experience, found it almost unpleasantly warm. Others, who had had faith in the meteorological hook of the Jockey Club, looked cool and sweet in summer gear, and brightened up the big crowd in the enclosure. The air was so clear that spectators could be seen watching from as far away as the Victoria. The Jockey Club enclosure, the new building having been completed, never looked more gay. The stands above the pavilion in the new building were occupied, respectively, by H. P. the Governor on the right, H. E. the General on the left, and members of the Jockey Club in the middle. They were all decorated with bunting and greenery. The Jockey Club colours floated over the centre. The Governor's stand was decorated principally with the Union Jack; and that of the General with the Royal Standard, and shining bayonet devices. The Grand Stand being newly painted looked very well. The Hongkong Club stand was the first of the long building, the dining room being on the ground floor. The other stands, over the stables, were as follows:—Mr. H. N. Moyle (Buxey), very prettily decorated with blue and white cloth, and oil paintings; Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson; Mr. J. R. M. Smith; Officers of the Royal West Kent Regiment; Mr. E. S. Wheeler and Mr. E. W. Ratler Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Mr. T. F. Hough and Mr. J. L. Houston; Mr. A. Babington and Mr. H. P. White; The Gorman Club, decorated with black and white and red, and the German coat of arms; the Wayfoong Mess; Mr. Henry Humphreys and Mr. John Jupp; Officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, red and blue decorations; Mr. W. Dixon, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's flag; officers of the Royal Navy, the White Ensign. The Club Lusitania pavilion was a matchless near the main entrance to the enclosure. The usual matches had been erected for the various small "Clubs" and hotels. The pari-mutuel arrangements were conducted by Mr. I. P. Madar, of the King Edward Hotel. The course was in excellent trim.

The band of the Royal West Kent Regiment was in attendance, playing popular airs very well. There was a very good attendance. H.E. the Governor put in an appearance just before the first race. In the Wong-nai-chong Stakes Silver Queen Rose beat his stable companion Rosey Morn Rose by sheer jockeyship. Heather King, the second favourite, won the Victoria Stakes, Coronet Rose being nowhere. Coronet Rose, apparently, was stale, or otherwise no pony in China could touch him. Heather King paid a dividend of \$21.50 for the win. In the Valley Stakes The Gem Rose came in first as tipped. Blackbird was rather unfortunate in being jammed or otherwise would have given a better account of himself. Halifax won the Maiden Stakes from Umbrian King, the favourite, who came second. The dividend for the win was \$22.50. Algerine came first in the Footchow Cup, paying his backers \$31.40. Two of Mr. Buxey's ponies, Empress of India Rose and Invincible Rose, started in the Garrison Cup, the owner having declared to win with the best. A most exciting race ended in a dead heat between Cotswold and Norman King. The official decision of this race is that the owners agree to divide, and both ponies carry penalties as winners. The race will not be run off. Mr. Munford's Mick led in the Chinese Club Cup from start to finish, paying his backers for a win \$114.10, and for place \$22.70. The end of the race was most exciting, as Mick, Prairie King and Policy came down the straight neck and neck. Halifax, in spite of carrying seven pounds penalty, was brought in by Mr. Moller in the Lusitania Cup. Ardpatrick was a very popular win in the Hongkong Club Cup. The starts were well managed.

This is the first big race meeting in which the electric cars have conveyed spectators to the course, and there was little or no congestion of traffic as on previous occasions. The Hongkong Club put on a wretched tiffin, for which it was a shame to charge two dollars. Pint bottles of Pommery at six dollars was also rather high. Results were as follows:—

WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—A half mile race. Value \$250; second, \$100; and third, \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins at date of entry. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Mr. Buxey's Silver Queen Rose, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Hayes) 1
Mr. Buxey's Rosey Morn Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr. Alderton) 2
Mr. A. V. Apcar's Cobu, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Gegg) 3
Mr. Worthy's The Squalor, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Johnston) 0
Mr. J. C. Peter's Titmouse, 10st 6lbs (Mr. Mackie) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Laddie, 10st 4lbs (5lbs allowed) (Mr. Robertson) 0
Mr. Kieblat's The Professor, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Abot) 0
Mr. John Peel's The Duke, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. Magpie's Soap Meat, 11st 2lbs (5lbs allowed) (Mr. Humphreys) 0
Mr. G. C. Moxon's Desperation, 10st 10lbs (5lbs allowed) (Mr. Marshall) 0
Mr. S. S. S.'s P'raps not, 11st 1lb (Mr. Vida) 0

MAIDEN STAKES.—A 1/2 mile race. Value \$500; second, \$150; and third, \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins at date of entry. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Mr. Wingard's Halifax, 11st 1lb (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts' Umbrian King, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. G. C. Moxon's Nomination, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Johnston) 3
Mr. John Peel's Heythrop, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. Buxey's Invincible Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr. Hayes) 0
This race produced five starters. Umbrian King took the lead followed by Invincible Rose, then Nomination. Going up the slope Umbrian King gradually increased the distance, Nomination taking second place and Halifax third. On passing the rock Nomination ran Halifax hard for second place but Umbrian King maintained his lead throughout until on coming up the straight Halifax shot ahead and passed the Judge's box about three quarters of a length in advance, while over two lengths separated the third horse, Nomination, from Umbrian King. Time 1.35 2/5. The amounts paid by the Pari Mutuel were, Halifax, \$6.80; Umbrian King, \$7.70. Dividend, \$22.50.

FOOTCHOW CUP.—Value \$300; second \$100; third \$50. For China ponies. Non winners who had run at previous meetings and griffins were allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Mr. Wingard's Algerine, 11st 1lb (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. J. H. Lewis' Aladdin, 11st 1lb (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Hayes) 3
Mr. E. Owen's Grafton, 19st 7lbs (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. Kingston's Little Momo, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Bratton) 0
Mr. Johnstone's Border Raider, 11st 1lb (Owner) 0
Mr. John Peel's Polka, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0

The field started, Gresson taking up a position on the rails. The start, however, was false, but in the next they got away nicely bunched. Desperation and Rosey Morn Rose taking the lead, while Gresson's Duke took third place, and eventually second as the trio passed the village. There was much whipping coming up the straight. Rosey Morn Rose (who was given stick all the way from the Quarter) made the running throughout, but Silver Queen Rose passed her in the straight. Silver Queen Rose won by a head, while there was a good length between the second and third. Time 1.24.5.

The Pari Mutuel paid: Silver Queen Rose, \$23; Rosey Morn Rose, \$9.50; Cobu, \$9.40. Dividend \$57.00.

VICTORIA STAKES.—One mile. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added; second, \$100; and third, \$50. For China ponies. Griffins on date of entry were allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 10 lbs.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Heather King, 11st 4lbs (Mr. Cumming) 1
Mr. Johnstone's Ca Canny, 10st 12lbs (Owner) 2
Mr. John Peel's Zodiac, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 3
Mr. Buxey's Coronet Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr. Alderton) 0
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Salem, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Vida) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Somali, 11st 1lb (Mr. Hayes) 0
Mr. John Peel's Set, 11st 7lbs (Mr. Moller) 0
The scarcity of jockeys was responsible for a late start here. After considerable trouble in getting the horses into position, a good start was witnessed, Ca Canny taking up a position near the rails. On passing the Judge's stand Heather King was in the lead with Salem second and Ca Canny third. This order was maintained until the trio got round to the football stand when Ca Canny challenged for second place, and Set drew up to fourth position. Towards the rock on the upgrade, Ca Canny drew into second position, Coronet Rose falling behind to third. When passing the village Set drew up into third place. This position was maintained coming up the straight. Heather King won the race by about two lengths, Ca Canny running in second by a half length. Time 2.5 2/5. The Pari mutuel paid Heather King, \$8.30; Ca Canny, \$9.90; Coronet Rose, \$9.00. Dividend, \$21.50.

VALLEY STAKES.—A 1/2 mile race. A Sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added. Winner received 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; and third 10 per cent. For China ponies subscription griffins of this season.

Mr. Buxey's Gem Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr. Hayes) 1
Mr. Paul's Policy, 11st 1lb (Mr. Moller) 2
H. E. the Governor's Ching, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Johnston) 3
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Fife, 10st 12lb (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. N. Munford's Mick, 11st 1lb (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. Carruther's Black Monday, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Crickshank) 0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Lanark, 11st 1lb (Mr. Rathford) 0
Mr. Worthy's The Spirit, 11st 1lb (Mr. Mackie) 0
Mr. Medcoe's High Frequency, 11st 1lb (Mr. Leslie) 0
Mr. Kieblat's The Loafers, 11st 1lb (Mr. Abot) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts' Jungle King, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Cumming) 0
Mr. E. W. Mitchell's Hackenschmidt, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Robertson) 0
Mr. Magpie's Blackbird, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Vida) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Chief, 11st 1lb (Mr. Bratton) 0

After false starts, the fourteen ponies which faced the starter got well away in a bunch from the football field. His Excellency's Ching slightly in the lead with Policy following close up. The field was well bunched as it rounded the course; and it passed the Judge's box in the following order: Gem Rose, first by a length; Policy, second by a head and Ching, 3. Time 1.36 2/5. The Pari Mutuel paid: Gem Rose \$6.70; Policy \$39.20 and Ching \$13.20. Dividend, \$11.50.

MAIDEN STAKES.—A 1/2 mile race. Value \$500; second, \$150; and third, \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins at date of entry. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10.

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Mr. John Peel's Heythrop, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr. Buxey's Invincible Rose, 11st 1lb (Mr. Hayes) 0
This race produced five starters. Umbrian King took the lead followed by Invincible Rose, then Nomination. Going up the slope Umbrian King gradually increased the distance, Nomination taking second place and Halifax third. On passing the rock Nomination ran Halifax hard for second place but Umbrian King maintained his lead throughout until on coming up the straight Halifax shot ahead and passed the Judge's box about three quarters of a length in advance, while over two lengths separated the third horse, Nomination, from Umbrian King. Time 1.35 2/5. The amounts paid by the Pari Mutuel were, Halifax, \$6.80; Umbrian King, \$7.70. Dividend, \$22.50.

FOOTCHOW CUP.—Value \$300; second \$100; third \$50. For China ponies. Non winners who had run at previous meetings and griffins were allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Mr. Wingard's Algerine, 11st 1lb (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. J. H. Lewis' Aladdin, 11st 1lb (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Buxey's Rare Rose, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Hayes) 3
Mr. E. Owen's Grafton, 19st 7lbs (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. Kingston's Little Momo, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Bratton) 0
Mr. Johnstone's Border Raider, 11st 1lb (Owner) 0
Mr. John Peel's Polka, 10st 12lbs (Mr. Gresson) 0

Seven ponies faced the starter, and Aladdin and Polka passed the stand neck and neck, the remainder following in a bunch. Little Momo took the running on the inside, Aladdin and Polka maintaining their lead, until Aladdin drew up to second place. Little Momo and Aladdin led the way past the football stand, but on going up the incline Aladdin and Polka took first place, Aladdin following second and Polka third. Aladdin was the leader passing the stand for the second time, with Aladdin following up. The leader increased its distance by about four lengths, Aladdin keeping second place while Border Racer challenged. Polka fought for third place. When opposite the village the field closed up, with Aladdin leading and Aladdin second. It was a sharp run up the straight but Aladdin ran in first by about a head, Aladdin pressing hotly, while Rose took the third place by half a length. Time 46.2.5. The Pari Mutuel paid: Aladdin, \$9.90; Aladdin, \$16.30; Rose, \$12.90; dividend \$31.40.

GALETON CUP.—From the two-mile post once round and in. Presented by the officers of the Garrison, second, \$100; and third, \$50. For China ponies griffins of the country. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who had never had a winning mount were allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$10.

Mr. John Peel's Cotswold, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Grogan) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts' Norman King, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. Duxey's Invincible Rose, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 3
Mr. Wingard's Esquimaux, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Duxey's Empress of India Rose, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts' Saxon King, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Esquimaux and Norman King took the lead, Invincible Rose falling into third place. On rounding the football stand, Esquimaux fell back to third place, Invincible Rose taking the second. Norman King still led with Invincible Rose hot in pursuit. They passed the stand on the second round neck and neck, and on passing the rock left the field some distance behind, Esquimaux falling out of the race after passing the rock. Invincible Rose took the lead, Cotswold closing up. These two races finished a head heat, with Invincible Rose a head third. Time 22.2.1.5. The Pari Mutuel paid: Cotswold \$6.70; Norman King, \$6.70; Invincible Rose, \$12.40; dividend, \$6.70; Norman King, \$6.10.

CHINESE CUP.—One mile. Presented: second, \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins of any season. Winners at previous meetings were allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10.

Mr. N. Munford's Mick, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Grogan) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts' Prairie King, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. Paul's Policy, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 3
Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Grand Lama, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highlander, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. John Peel's Starling, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Grogan) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts' Dorking, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Cumming) 0
Mr. Johnston's K.O.B.B., 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. E. Grogan's Bijou, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. A. E. Griffin's Sport Rose, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Smith's Forward, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
This was an excellent race in which eleven ponies started. Mick took up a position inside the rail, and led past the box, with Policy second and Dorking third. Mick gradually increased his distance while Policy maintained second place, Berkeley and Grand Lama vying for third. Mick increased his distance from the group until he led by four or five lengths. This was going up the incline. Policy followed 1 up while Prairie King drew up into third place. Policy and Prairie King then closed up on Mick and as the three came neck and neck up the straight the wids were laid on heavily, Mick just passing the Judge's box a neck ahead of Prairie King, and the latter only a neck ahead of Policy. Time 2.11.3.5. Payments of the Pari Mutuel were: Mick, \$22.70; Prairie King, \$6.30; Policy, \$9.10; dividend, \$11.10.

LUSITANO CUP.—One mile. Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano; second, \$100; and third, \$50. For China ponies griffins on date of entry. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 7 lbs. extra. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Wingard's Halifax, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Duxey's Lamarque Rose, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Cascade, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Johnston) 3
Mr. John Peel's Croome, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Grogan) 0
Mr. G. C. Moxon's Nomination, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Grogan) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts' Umbria King, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Cumming) 0
Mr. G. H. Potts' Tasman King, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Halifax shot to the front at the start, but Tasman King took the lead followed by Lamarque Rose with Cascade in the third place. The field bunched when near the football stand, Lamarque Rose and Cascade running neck and neck in the lead. Going up the hill Lamarque Rose shot into first place and increased her lead by a length, Cascade following second and Tasman King third. Lamarque Rose still continued to lead, and Cascade drew up to third place and gradually followed, Cascade falling back to third. Nomination improved his position in the straight, but could not get in at the finish, Halifax shooting past the winning post, Cascade running in third about half a length behind. Time 2.12. Payments of the Pari Mutuel were: Halifax, \$7.80; Lamarque Rose, \$10.30; Cascade, \$9.70; dividend, \$32.70.

HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—A 1 1/2 mile race. Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club; second, \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies. Griffins were allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season were allowed 10 lbs. Previous winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$15.

Mr. John Peel's Ardpatrick, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Grogan) 1
Mr. G. H. Potts' Scottish King, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Cumming) 2
Mr. Dryadust's Bean Cake, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 3
Mr. Duxey's La France Rose, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Of the four starters Ardpatrick got a splendid lead and took the running by the rail, Scottish King falling into second place and La France Rose into third. On nearing the rock La France Rose drew into second place and Bean Cake vied with Scottish King for third. At the Rock La France Rose drew up to second place and Bean Cake drew up to third. Ardpatrick and La France Rose were running neck and neck in front with Bean Cake third. On passing the rock the second time Ardpatrick fell into third place and Scottish King took the lead with Bean Cake second. Ardpatrick, however, recovered the foremost position on reaching the straight and ran in an easy winner, with Scottish King second and Bean Cake third, there being very little to spare between the latter pair. Time 3.24. The Pari Mutuel paid: Ardpatrick, \$5.90; Scottish King, \$6.70; dividend, \$10.20.

ENCOURAGEMENT STAKES.—Five furlongs. Value \$50; second, \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins of the season. Previous winners were allowed 5 lbs. A winning mount were allowed 5 lbs. Allowance accumulative. Entrance \$10.

Mr. Magpie's Blackbird, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 1
Mr. Worthy's The Spirit, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Johnston) 2
Mr. G. H. Potts' Jungo King, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Cumming) 3
Mr. A. V. Apeur's Cebu, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Grogan) 0

Mr. Magpie's Soup Meat, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Macdonald's Macdonald's, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Macdonald's Macdonald's, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Macdonald's Macdonald's, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. G. C. Moxon's Desperation, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Duxey's Roy's Morn Rose, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. E. W. Mitchell's Hackenschmidt, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. T. S. Forrest's Fife, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0

Mr. S. S. S's P's not, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. D. Macdonald's Highland Chief, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
This, the last race of the day, saw thirteen ponies get a clean start. Blackbird shot into the front rank, and gradually increased its lead until a couple of lengths ahead. The remainder followed in a bunch behind and pulled on Blackbird, as he entered the straight, but he kept up his pace and shot past the winning post head and shoulders before The Spirit, who was hard pressed by Jungo King for second place.

Time 1.18. Payments by the Pari Mutuel were: Blackbird, \$11.50; The Spirit, \$8.50; Jungo King, \$23.50; dividend, \$23.20.

Analysis of Owners for the day's racing is as follows:

Owner **1st** **2nd** **3rd**
Mr. Wingard ... 3 ... 1
Mr. G. H. Potts ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Duxey ... 2 ... 3
Mr. John Peel ... 2 ... 1
Mr. Munford ... 1 ... 1
Mr. Magpie ... 1 ... 1
Mr. Johnston ... 1 ... 1
Mr. G. H. Potts ... 1 ... 1
Mr. G. C. Moxon ... 1 ... 1
Mr. Ellis Kadourie ... 1 ... 1
Mr. Dryadust ... 1 ... 1

Analysis of jockeys is as follows:

Rider **1st** **2nd** **3rd**
Mr. Moller ... 3 ... 1
Mr. Cumming ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3
Mr. Moller ... 2 ... 3

Tips for to-day are as follows:

JOCKEY CUP.
This will go to the best jockey. The following are selections from a very even lot of ponies.
The Leader ... 1
Zed ... 2
Jungo King ... 3
Cebu and Lamarque may be placed.

EXCHANGE PLATE.
Ardpatrick or Coronet Rose (if found) ... 1
Heather King ... 2
Caanny ... 3

HONGKONG DERBY.
This will be a very hard contest between Norman King, Cotswold and Halifax.
GERMAN CUP.
Gom Rose ... 1
Prairie King ... 2
Mick ... 3
Mick may even get first if well ridden.

GOLD COAST CUP.
Salem ... 1
Zed ... 2
Soma ... 3

PROFESSIONAL CUP.
Invincible Rose ... 1
Saxon King ... 2
Grafton ... 3

CHALLENGER CUP.
Algerine ... 1
Aladdin ... 2
Polka ... 3
Bouacake may have a look in.

PANZER CUP.
Policy ... 1
Prairie King ... 2
Black Monday ... 3

STUDIES OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE TROPICS.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—I.
[By Allynne Ireland, in the Times.]

In the series of articles which I have been contributing during the past two years to the Times, it has been my aim to present some of the leading facts in relation to the acquisition, development, and control of a number of colonies in the Far East; and I propose to bring my task to a conclusion by a brief account of American relations with the Philippine Islands.

As the subject is one which has afforded material for much controversial writing, I may define, with advantage to the reader as well as to myself, the exact scope of my enquiry. I am not concerned, then, in the smallest degree with those aspects of Philippine affairs which relate to the advantage or otherwise to the United States of undertaking the control of a tropical dependency in the Far East; it is not part of my duty to determine whether the acquisition of the Philippines involved a departure from the principles on which the Constitution of the United States is based, or whether the new policy of overseas expansion is merely another expression of those vital forces of growth which colonized the Western States of the Union; nor need I attempt to decide whether the adoption of this policy represents the will of the American people clearly expressed on a fair issue or is simply an incident of party politics which might easily have fallen out differently.

The questions may possess great interest for the student of American history, they have none whatever for the student of colonial policy and administration. The simple fact from which I must start is that by the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States; and my task is to describe the steps taken to obtain control of the ceded territory, and to give some account of the government which has been established there.

In order to gain a clear view of that series of events of which the first was the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and the last the establishment of civil government in 1900—which may be termed collectively "the acquisition of the Philippine Islands," it is necessary to consider briefly the conditions of the Philippine Islands prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. In August, 1896, an insurrection broke out near Manila. Although "independence" is mentioned in some of the insurrection proclamations it is not referred to in others of equal importance, and it seems clear that the rebellion commenced purely as an agitation for the reform of abuses, but that later growth and development led to the idea of Philippine independence.

It was fostered by the Americans in their relations with Aguinaldo in 1898. The revolution of 1896 was brought to an end by the Treaty of Biac-Bato, December 14, 1897, under the terms of which Aguinaldo and 34 other leaders agreed to leave the islands, to cease conspiring against Spanish authority, and to accept of all laws in possession of the rebels. The Governor-General, Primo de Rivera, promised on behalf of Spain that the religious orders in the islands should be secularized or the friars expelled from the islands, that liberty of the Press and the right of association should be granted, that a general amnesty should be declared, and that a sum of \$1,700,000 (Mexican) should be paid to the insurgents. The payment of the sum of \$1,700,000 (Mexican) was the first instalment of \$4,000,000 the Spaniards kept none of their promises; and as soon as Aguinaldo and his principal advisers were out of the islands everything went on as before. The friars were retained in favour; the publication of the *Diario de Manila* was suspended on account of an article urging reforms; 70 unarmed natives were shot dead in cold blood in Manila on the suspicion that they had met together for the purpose of conspiracy; and Rafael Comenge, president of the Military Club, made a public speech in which he said:—"Soldiers, you are the right arm of Spain. Execute, exterminate if it be necessary. The hour has come to finish with these savages. No pardon! destroy! kill!" At the very moment when Aguinaldo and his associates were fighting to realize their ideal, the Spaniards, and that another insurrection was the only means likely to secure the reforms promised in the Treaty of Biac-Bato, war broke out between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898.

In the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, the period from April, 1898, to February, 1899, was the most critical, because it was during these months that a peaceful solution of the situation was possible, whether it was the intention of the United States to retain possession of the islands, or to treat them as Cuba was subsequently treated. It is impossible to go over the mass of material, official and unofficial, which has been published in regard to this period without being convinced that although the war between the Philippines and the United States was actually begun on February 4, 1898, by the deliberate act of the Philippines, the outbreak and all the subsequent fighting could have been avoided if there had been at any time prior to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in December, 1898, the least understanding on the part of the Americans of Oriental methods of intrigue, or the most ordinary prudence in facing a problem which was from its very nature completely unfamiliar alike to those who controlled action on the spot and to those who directed it from Washington.

I have no means of knowing what information the United States Government had in its possession in the early part of 1898 in relation to the Philippines. It may be assumed that the Americans were accurately informed as to the average man in the clubs of Singapore and Hongkong, and could easily have made itself so. The State Department in Washington was fully aware, at any rate, as early as May, 1898, that Aguinaldo intended to establish an independent Government in the Philippines if the opportunity was afforded him, for the American Consul-General in Singapore forwarded to the Secretary of State only in May a copy of a proclamation of Aguinaldo commencing "Companions—Divine Providence is about to place independence within our reach." The Americans, not from mercenary motives but for the sake of humanity and the lamentations of so many persecuted people, have considered it opportune to extend their protecting hands to our beloved country. Yet on June 16, 1898, the Secretary of State wrote to the American Consul-General in Singapore:—"This Government has known the Philippine insurgents only as discontented and rebellious subjects of Spain, and is not acquainted with their purposes. If in the course of your conferences with General Aguinaldo you acted upon the assumption that this Government would cooperate with him for the furtherance of any plan of his own or that in accepting his co-operation, it would consider itself pledged to recognize any political claims which he may put forward, your action was unauthorized and cannot be approved." If this despatch meant anything it meant that the Philippine insurrection against Spain was not recognized as an element in the Philippine situation as confronting the

United States, and that no compromise was to be given to Aguinaldo and his ambitions. Had this policy been carried out from the first with tact and firmness it would in all probability have prevented the war in the Philippines. It could have been reasonably argued by the Americans that as the insurrection was in fact a protest against the existence of abuses, it had ceased to have any significance now that a new regime would immediately reform. The United States could have fairly asked that Aguinaldo should cease his efforts to achieve immediate and complete independence for the Philippines in return for an assurance, from a Power which at that time held his complete confidence, that the friars, whose pernicious meddling with administrative affairs was the root of the general discontent, should be compelled to confine themselves to the performance of their religious duties, that such self-government should be given the Philippines as they might from time to time show themselves fit to receive, and that in the reorganization of the Government the leading Filipinos would be consulted, and such offices awarded to them as they might be competent to fill. It may be noted that the action suggested above has since been taken, so that it cannot be said that there lay in it at any time serious inherent objection. Although this offer might not have been entirely satisfactory to Aguinaldo himself, it would have been acceptable to such a large proportion of his more intelligent advisers that it would have left him without the means of gathering an army or of establishing a Government; and, above all, it would have compelled him either to accept the American proposals or to declare his open hostility to them at once—that is to say, before he had time to formulate his plans and before the actions of the Americans in the latter part of 1898 made it possible for him to initiate a formidable nationalist movement.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to reconcile the notions of the Americans in the Philippines with the policy outlined by Mr. Hay's despatch except on the assumption that the Government in Washington believed that the more fact that it was the United States, and not England, France, or Holland, that had undertaken the occupation of a large tropical territory, completely changed all the standards of conduct which would be difficult for England would, for some mysterious reason, be easy for the United States; that the recognized subtlety and finesse of the Malay would be changed to unorthodox simplicity as soon as the Filipinos were told: "We come from New York, not from London!"

That a group of ambitious Orientals of high education and ability could be treated as a primitive quantity simply because the Americans believed that their own intentions were more honest than those of any other people who had hitherto come in contact with Eastern races. I may be mistaken in attributing to these causes the astonishing conflict between the ends sought and the means employed thereto in the Philippines, but I have felt justified in suggesting that the failure of the fundamental differences between the Americans and the Filipinos, and the same task undertaken by any other nation has been forced on my attention every stage of my studies during the past six years, and I have had it presented for my consideration by hundreds of people, from the late President McKinley down to the driver of a mule team in Manila.

Whatever may have been the causes, the facts up to simple and beyond dispute. Aguinaldo, who had repeatedly declared in the most public manner possible that it was his intention to establish a Philippine Republic, was taken to Manila by an American man-of-war, and he carried with him a proclamation, signed by himself, but drafted for him by the American Consul-General in Hongkong, calling upon the Filipinos to aid the Americans against the Spaniards, because the Americans had come to give the Philippines independence. On his arrival in Manila Aguinaldo was given arms and was allowed to seize Spanish arms in Cavite; and he was encouraged and assisted in every way by the Americans in the work of organizing an army of Filipinos to co-operate with the United States forces. It is true that he never received from an authoritative American source an explicit assurance that the Philippines would be granted independence; but, on the other hand, months were allowed to elapse between his open declaration of independence and the first positive assertion by the United States that independence would not be granted.

It might have been expected that on General Anderson's arrival in Manila on June 30, 1898, the first American troops, steps would have been taken to put an end to the impracticable position of having two Generals in the field, one representing the United States, the other the Philippine Revolutionary Government which the United States had decided not to recognize. Not only were no such steps taken, but for months an official correspondence was kept up between the American Generals and General Aguinaldo, in which the latter was directed in terms which were in the last degree impolitic. For instance, on August 8, 1898, General Anderson writes:—"General Emilio Aguinaldo, commanding Filipino forces.—Will your Excellency consent to my occupation of the intrenchments facing Blackhouse?" Again, in September, General Anderson writes:—"Sir, Referring to my communication of September 8, I have the honour to inform you that I had a more agreeable conversation with certain gentlemen in the 'Alcazar of your revolutionary Government'."

As the Philippine situation developed during the second half of 1898 two facts of vital importance revealed themselves—one was that the American Generals were never instructed by their superiors in Washington as to what steps should be taken in view of the clear determination of Aguinaldo to make a bid for Philippine independence, the other that the confidence which Aguinaldo had at first reposed in the Americans gradually changed to suspicion and distrust until by the end of the year it was replaced by open hostility and hatred. Since that time, one of the greatest interests, as showing that matters were allowed to drift until a peaceful settlement became impossible, it is well to emphasize them by a few quotations from the official record of events. In August, 1898, General Merritt authorized one of his staff officers to inform Aguinaldo that "I am inclined to deal fairly with him and his people; but not knowing what the policy of that Government will be I am not prepared to make any promises." In September General Otis informs Aguinaldo, "I have not been instructed as to what course the United States intends to pursue here." As late as December 7, 1898, the Filipinos were not informed as to the intention of the United States, for on that date Admiral Dewey, after consultation with General Otis, cabled to Washington:—"It is strongly urged that the President issue a proclamation defining the policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands."

If the attitude of the Americans was vague and undecided, that of Aguinaldo was far from clear and well-defined. He had come to the Philippines to establish an independent Government, and as soon as he landed he set about the

KODAK FILMS & ACCESSORIES.

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(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AN CHEE).

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

task. He organized first a military Government, then a revolutionary Government, and as early as July, 1898, he proclaimed the Philippine Republic. These acts were allowed to pass unnoticed by the Americans, although they were officially informed of their occurrence by Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, General Anderson, in describing the condition of affairs in July, 1898, says:—"We hold Manila and Cavite; the rest of the island of Luzon was held, not by the Spaniards, but by the Philippines." General Otis goes still further. In a report dated August 31, 1898, he says:—"General Aguinaldo was now at the zenith of his power. He had recently repressed rebellion which had raised its head in central Luzon. He had assembled a pliant Congress. He dominated Manila. Not a province had the courage to oppose his appointed Governors. The southern islands were obedient."

From the standpoint of policy the question which should have presented itself to the United States Government was not whether the Philippine Government was in fact representative or efficient, but whether it was one capable of offering a serious resistance to the occupation of the islands by the American troops. As it was never considered a serious matter, while during 1898 to inform Aguinaldo of the intentions of the United States Government, as it was even deemed unnecessary to publish any proclamation of Aguinaldo's proclamation of a Philippine Republic, and as no attempt was ever made to arrive at an understanding with Aguinaldo, we may assume that the authorities in Washington considered the existence of the Philippine Republic, with its extensive military and civil organization, to be an unimportant element in the situation. Matters were brought to a head by the publication on January 4, 1899, of a proclamation to the people of the Philippine Islands, in which the United States declared its assumption of the Government of the islands. Aguinaldo immediately published a counter-proclamation, in which he said:

"I solemnly declare that neither at Singapore, Hongkong, nor here in the Philippines did I ever agree by word or in writing to recognize the sovereignty of America in this our lovely country. I, in the name of God, the root and fountain of all justice, and that of all the right which has been visibly granted to me to direct my dear brothers in the difficult work of our regeneration, protest most solemnly against this intrusion of the United States Government on the sovereignty of these islands."

From the publication of these proclamations to the outbreak of hostilities was but a step; and the war between the Philippine Republic and the United States commenced on February 4, 1899. The war was caused by the complete failure of the United States to profit by the experience of other nations in dealing with tropical peoples, by a refusal to seek the advice of competent persons in the Far East, and by an almost unbelievable blindness to the local conditions of the Philippine Islands. Up to the present time the war, which was officially declared at an end in 1901, but which has left the islands in a state of decay differing very little from a condition of warfare, has cost the United States some thousands of lives and more than \$100,000,000.

SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LD.

The Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting, to be held at the Office of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai, on Tuesday, 7th March, is thus published by the *N. C. Daily News*.
The General Manager submits a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1904.
The working of the Mill has been satisfactory, and the whole of last year's production was sold at remunerative prices, but owing to the outbreak of hostilities in the North deliveries of yarn became very slow during the latter half of the year, and on account of the accumulating stock our Interest Account was considerably increased.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a Balance at Credit of Tls. 49,124.79, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—
Tls.
To place 5 per cent to Legal Reserve Fund (in accordance with Rule 24 of the Articles of Association) ... 2,456.24
To write off 4 per cent for depreciation of Machinery ... 24,098.63
To write off 25 per cent for depreciation of Furniture ... 519.14
To carry forward to new account ... 22,050.78

Tls. 49,124.79
In accordance with Rule 25 of the Articles of Association, 10 per cent of the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is to be granted to the General Manager as a bonus, which, however, is not claimed in order to assist the Mill.
Board of Directors.—The Directors regret to announce the decease of Mr. John Noelling. In his stead Mr. A. Hostler has joined the Board; his election requiring the confirmation of the shareholders.

In accordance with Rule 12 of the Articles of Association two members of the Board, Mr. A. Zickmann, and Mr. Woo Say-chin, retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
Auditor.—Mr. E. Grogan, who has audited the accounts, offers himself for re-election.
R. LEMKE,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 14th February 1905.
The accounts are as follows:—
BALANCE SHEET
per 31st December, 1904.
LIABILITIES.
Tls.
2,900 shares, fully paid-up ... 1,000,000.00
Overdraft with bankers ... 274,057.53
Accounts payable ... 148,059.02
Legal reserve fund ... 2,456.24
Balance of profit and loss account ... 49,124.79
Totals 1,477,596.53

ASSETS.
Tls.
Property account ... 107,271.81
Buildings ... 281,232.77
Machinery ... 602,465.87
Furniture ... 2,456.24
Cotton and waste stock ... 274,059.02
Cotton and yarn in process ... 23,930.03
Mill stores ... 32,710.36
Sundry debtors ... 8,543.50
Cash with comptroller ... 582.26
Totals 1,477,596.53

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
Dr. per 31st December, 1904. Tls.
To interest ... 51,670.43
To directors' fees ... 2,590.00
To auditor's fees ... 250.00
To general manager's commission ... 11,303.05
To balance ... 86,223.29
Totals 144,843.27

Cr. Tls.
By balance on 1st January, 1904 ... 26,392.77
By transfer from ... 1,400
By rent account ... 2,055.41
By profit on property ... 5,875.80
By balance of working account ... 86,223.29
Totals 144,843.27

TRADE MARK.
IND COOPE'S ALE
PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS... \$10.00
BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY
PER CASE PINTS... \$15.00
BASS' BOAR'S HEAD
PER CASE PINTS... \$25.00
IND COOPE'S STOUT
1/2 CASE PINTS... \$18.50
GUINNESS' STOUT
PER CASE PINTS... \$24.00
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BLOOD HUMOURS
Skin Humours, Scalp Humours,
Hair Humours,
Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary
Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.
Complete Treatment for All Kinds of Humours.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, necrotic patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, ulcers, and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the forced workmen and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies fail.

Physicians, fail! Cuticura Remedies, try! and in the form of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, Cuticura Remedies are sold in all the leading drug stores, and by mail order, at 25 cents a box, or by direct mail order, at 50 cents a box, or by direct mail order, at 1 dollar a box, or by direct mail order, at 2 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 5 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 10 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 20 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 50 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 100 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 200 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 500 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 1,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 2,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 5,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 10,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 20,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 50,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 100,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 200,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 500,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 1,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 2,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 5,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 10,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 20,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 50,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 100,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 200,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 500,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 1,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 2,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 5,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 10,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 20,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 50,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 100,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 200,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 500,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 1,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 2,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 5,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 10,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 20,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 50,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 100,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 200,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 500,000,000,000,000 dollars a box, or by direct mail order, at 1,000,00

NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the necessary payment. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the necessary payment. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.C., 6th Rd. Lieke's.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

We have this day admitted Mr. J. C. KITZMANT as Partner in our Firm.

GROSSMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1905. 516

NOTICE

AT THE REGIMENTAL SPORTS, 93rd Burma Infantry, to be held on the ROWLOON PARADE GROUND on the 4th March, 1905, beginning at 3.30 P.M. there will be the following open events:—

- (1) 100 Yards open to Commissioned Officers of the Navy and Army and Members of the Hongkong Club.
- (2) 1 Mile open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Navy and Army (British Troops).
- (3) 1 Mile open to Native Troops.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. [517]

FOR SALE

ENGLISH PIANO.

Apply—

WARD ROOM,
H.M.S. Vengeance,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. 518

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.
(Next to Peak Tramway Terminus)

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE BIJOU VARIETY ENTERTAINERS.

Including the
IMPERIAL BROS. CO.,
With Latest New Tricks
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FEB. 23rd, 24th and 25th
at 8.30 P.M.

Prices: ... \$2 & \$1.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. [519]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. [520]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. [513]

S.S. "OCEANIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Gordon" and "Guadalupe" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Anvers" and "Verkekenne", in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

A Magnificent Collection of JAPANESE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising—

OLD TEMPLE BROCADES AND BROAD-WEAVED PRIESTS' ROBES; FINE SILK EMBROIDERED WORKS OF ART, such as HANGINGS (Landscapes, Floral Designs, Birds, &c.), MANTLE DRAPERIES; BED-Spreads, TABLE COVERS, KIMONOS, CURTAINS, SCREENS, &c., &c.;

VERY FINE DAMASCENE WARE—CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH CASES, JEWELRY AND POWDER BOXES, CARD CASES, UMBRELLA HANDLES, BUTTONS, &c.;

CHOICE SILVERWARE—JEWELRY AND POWDER BOXES, VASES and BOWLS, &c.;

FINELY EXECUTED GOLD LACQUERED SCREENS, BOXES and STANDS, RED and BLACK LACQUERED CABINETS, TABLES and CHAIRS;

OLD BRONZE VASES, FINE SATSUMA and IMARI WARE, CUT VELVET PICTURES (Silk) and a Variety of other CURIOS.

TERMS:—As usual.

The Collection will be on Exhibition from Wednesday, the 22nd February.

Catalogues will be issued.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. 469

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1905, at 11 A.M., at the Government Stores, Warehouse,

A QUANTITY OF OBSOLETE and CONDEMNED STORES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. [500]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF FINE ART CURIOS AND SILK EMBROIDERIES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1905, and

TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

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OLD TEMPLE BROCADES AND BROAD-WEAVED PRIESTS' ROBES; FINE SILK EMBROIDERED WORKS OF ART, such as HANGINGS (Landscapes, Floral Designs, Birds, &c.), MANTLE DRAPERIES; BED-Spreads, TABLE COVERS, KIMONOS, CURTAINS, SCREENS, &c., &c.;

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THURSDAY, the 2nd MARCH, 1905, at 5 P.M., at AN KIN'S SHIPWAY, Wan-chai,

INTIMATIONS

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

CLOSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS AT 11.45 A.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [474]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 22nd and 23rd inst., respectively.

At 11.45 A.M.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. 487

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 22nd and 23rd instant, ALL DEPARTMENTS will be CLOSED at 1 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [493]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1905.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), the 22nd, 23rd and 24th FEBRUARY.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or \$3 per day.

Tickets for the Off-Day, \$2.

No one admitted without a Ticket to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [440]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE during the Races on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant.

A Stand and an Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which will be sent out with the Members' Tickets after WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [441]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the RACECOURSE during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS which can be had on application to the Under- signed.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [442]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the HONOURABLE THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1905, at 11 A.M., at the Government Stores, Warehouse,

A QUANTITY OF OBSOLETE and CONDEMNED STORES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. [500]

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TUESDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY, 1905, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

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Comprising—

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Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. 469

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THURSDAY, the 2nd MARCH, 1905, at 5 P.M., at AN KIN'S SHIPWAY, Wan-chai,

The Cruising Yacht "TUNA."

Length Water Line 35 ft. 6 in.; Breadth 8 ft. Depth 3 ft. 9 in.; Sail area 600 Square feet.

This Yacht will be sold ready for sea with all SPAKE GEAR, CABIN FITTINGS, CUTLERY, PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1905. 511

THE SWATOW GRASS CLOTH SILK and DRAWN THREAD WORK DEPARTMENT.

Wholesale and retail quotations particulars and samples, will be sent free on application to the above depot.

Swatow, 3th June, 1904. 216

INTIMATIONS

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

CLOSED FOR THE TRANSACTION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS AT 11.45 A.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [474]

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Secretary.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [493]

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. [500]

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This Yacht will be sold ready for sea with all SPAKE GEAR, CABIN FITTINGS, CUTLERY, PLATES, &c., &c., &c.

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1905. 511

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Wholesale and retail quotations particulars and samples, will be sent free on application to the above depot.

Swatow, 3th June, 1904. 216

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LD.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1905, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1904, declaring a Dividend and Electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

THE LATEST MODEL;

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

OWN MAKE UPRIGHT

IRON GRANDS.

PIANO PLAYERS.

\$300 UPWARDS.

BABY GRANDS

ONLY 5 FEET LONG of the very finest Construction, occupying the space of a Cottage but possessing the TONE AND FINE APPEARANCE OF A FULL GRAND.

20% OFF MUSIC ORDERS OF \$5

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905.

TO LET

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon. Each with Five Spacious Well-ventilated Living Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Courts, Servants Quarters, Water, Gas, Electric Lights and Bell. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—
ARMISTON V. APCAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [202]

TO LET.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOPS, European Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.

Nos. 2 and 4, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1905. [81]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1904. [89]

TO LET.

"A BERTHOLWYN," Peak Road, Well furnished Six-Roomed House, part use of Tennis Court, Garden and Large Fresh Water Swimming Bath.

Apply to—
H. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [492]

TO LET.

GODOWNS No. 100 and 101, Praya East, with Water Frontage.

Apply to—
VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1904. [94]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS on the Caine Road Level, with Bath Room and Verandah. Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—
R. J. J.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1905. [491]

TO LET.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon with joint use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—
"KOWLOON,"
Hongkong, 19th January, 1905. [288]

TO LET

TO LET.

EXTRIE, Unfurnished, Newly repaired, Painted and Coloured. No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row. Nos. 11 & 14, 2nd Row. BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental. "KELLET CREST" (Furnished), Peak, for 2 1/2 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.

2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ample and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Office.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [10]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 & 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD. GODOWNS Nos. 34, 34a, 34c, Praya East. Possession from 1st January, 1905.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [84]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE. A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Race-course. FLATS in MORISON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONRAUGHZ ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [81]

TO LET.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, Well furnished, in good situation with fine View of Harbour. Garden and Large Croquet and Tennis Lawns and Good Stabling.

For further particulars, apply to—
M.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1905. [432]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Corner House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Stewart, Thomas & Co.'s Offices, Grand Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables, and Offices in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [478]

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wanchai Road; also GODOWN TO Let. Chas.

Apply to—
THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. [272]

TO LET.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD. ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

THIS Old Established Firm especially Caters for Ship and Engine Repairing. The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Blake Pier by Rickshaws or Electric Tram.

Launches will call alongside vessels in the harbour lying the Call Flag E. Telephone 142. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905. [13]

TO LET.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD, "DOCK" NAGASAKI. A.I. & B.C. Scott's and Engineering Code Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI). Extreme Length... 523 feet. Length on Blocks... 513 " Width of Entrance on Top... 89 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 26 1/2 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA). Extreme Length... 871 feet. Length on Blocks... 850 " Width of Entrance on Top... 66 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 " PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE). Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE. 7361

TO LET.

HIRANO WATER. THE QUEEN OF TALEN WATERS. PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST. Bottled in Japan by H. E. RYNNEL & Co.

BETWEEN OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS. F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS. Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. 363

ADMIRAL DOUBASSOFF ON PEACE.

RUSSIA'S NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Vice Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian Delegate to the Paris Commission, has allowed himself to be questioned by the representative of the *Echo de Paris* in regard to the probable issue of the present war. The French journalist first inquired what was the real situation of the Russian fleet, and whether there was any reason to hope that Admiral Rojestvensky's warships, when reinforced, will be strong enough to regain the command of the China sea. The Admiral replied that, just before leaving Russia for Paris, he had the privilege of submitting to the Czar a naval programme, which his Majesty had promised to lay before the Superior Council of Ministers. In it Vice Admiral Doubassoff expressed his conviction that it was indispensable for Russia to completely reorganise her Navy and to do so without delay, by utilising not only the Russian but foreign ship yards. Russia must make the sacrifices which were absolutely indispensable if she wished to be victorious in the next war with Japan.

The Vice Admiral admitted that, after the fall of Port Arthur, the Russian naval forces in the Far East, so to speak, no longer existed, and he did not believe that, with what yet remained of the Far Eastern squadron, combined with Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet and the third squadron now being prepared, Russia could hope to be victorious over the Japanese navy. It would take at least twenty months, he said, to carry out the naval programme which he had presented to the Czar.

In conclusion, the Russian Vice Admiral said: "Under these conditions I do not hesitate to say that we are advancing towards the conclusion of peace in the near future. We shall leave Port Arthur and the territories in Manchuria now occupied by the Mikado's troops in the possession of the Japanese. We shall set ourselves resolutely to work for that peace, but it could only be a provisional peace. Russia is waiting for herself a powerful and invincible fleet. Then, when that is accomplished, we shall have a second game to play, and with all the trump cards in our hands."

After carefully reading the report of the above conversation, a Japanese Diplomatist said: "Undoubtedly Admiral Doubassoff's declarations are very important; but for my part, I scarcely believe in the prompt termination of the war. The world knows well that we regard most sincerely the terrible carnage which has taken place, and we should rejoice at the possibility of putting a stop to it. But it must be remembered that everything we have done, everything we are doing, and everything we shall do, was, is, and will be, executed in self-defence. The war was not undertaken for any other object, and peace will only be concluded when it is obtained. Japan has no right to peace, and that right must be insured. We are fighting and shall fight, to secure a durable peace."

"As for the possibility of Russia crushing Japan by a protracted campaign, people who indulge in that idea should not forget that Japan has a population of forty-six million souls; and that, to vanquish the Japanese nation, it would be necessary to exterminate it. It is quite useless to talk of the conditions which the Japanese Government would accept to make peace, because they would be dictated solely by the principle of self-defence and not be inspired by a spirit of ambition for the acquisition of territory. However, it is not probable that the Japanese nation would consent to withdraw from Port Arthur, after having captured it twice, as such a heavy cost in human life and treasure."

The Times says that Baron Sayematin, on being shown the *Echo de Paris* report of the interview with Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, remarked that he could not realise what object that officer could have in saying such things. If Admiral Doubassoff was sincere in his desire for peace, why should he say that the peace would only be obtained when Japan had righted herself? Would he long renew the war at her own chosen opportunity? On the other hand, if the Admiral did not wish for peace, why should he dilate on Russia's preparedness to make peace? Russia would have to make up her mind one way or another before any talk of peace could be entertained. At such a statement, coming from such a responsible personage as Admiral Doubassoff, the reporter would at all times wonder why Japan must think the more carefully in considering peace so as not to be duped by her opponent. Japan would so arrange the terms of peace when the time came as to make further cause for strife between the two nations impossible.

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

HONGKONG, 21st February 1905. GENERAL ORDERS—Arrival—No. 30. The undermentioned arrived on the 20th instant per R.I.M.S. "Clive" from Bombay. 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Lieut-Col. A. E. Atkinson. Major H. E. Lewis. Capt. J. H. Casserly. Lieut. W. H. Hodgson. 2 Lieut. J. G. Lecky. 2 Lieut. T. H. Stainson. 2 Lieut. J. McL. G. Taylor. Capt. A. W. Tuke. R.I.M.S. 1 Officer's wife. 14 Native Officers and Hospital Assistant. 684 N. C. O.'s and men. 81 Followers & 4 Barges. 3 Dogs. 1st Royal Irish Rifles. Capt. C. C. MacNamara. En route to Wei-hai-wei. 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Capt. T. K. Britten.

Examination—No. 31. With reference to General Order No. 14 of 25th January 1905 the following officers have passed the examination for medical fitness for command for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel or 2nd in Command under Appendix VIII A. King's Regulations, on 13th February 1905 and following days: Major A. A. Chichester, D. S. O. Chief Staff Officer. Major S. H. Padley, 2nd Rl. West Kent Regt. Major S. E. Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry. Major E. G. R. Wilkins, 114th Mahrattas.

GARRISON ORDERS—Leave—No. 1. Leave of absence or private duty to the neighbouring countries has been granted to the undermentioned officers—93rd Burma Infantry. Capt. J. H. Whitehead, 23rd February to 4th March, 1905. Indian Medical Service. Major P. C. H. Strickland, 23rd February to 4th March, 1905.

R.I.M.S. "Clive"—No. 2. The R.I.M.S. "Clive" will be on the morning of the 24th instant. The whole of the heavy baggage of the 114th Mahrattas and other details proceeding to Singapore and Bombay will be shipped on the 23rd instant commencing at 7 a.m. also officers' charges. Troops and light baggage will embark at 10 a.m. on the 24th instant from Kowloon Wharf.

Claims for Staff Ride & Tactical Fitness Exam—No. 3. All claims for the Staff Ride and Tactical Fitness Examination are to be sent to the Chief Staff Officer as early as possible.

By Order. A. A. CHICHESTER, Major, Chief Staff Officer.

SOLDIERS' CLUB—The meeting of all committees of the Soldiers' Club will now be held at 11 a.m. on Monday the 27th instant.

STOESSEL'S LAST REPORT.

In a despatch to the Tsar, dated December 29th, General Stoessel said:—
At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese blew up part of the parapet of Fort No. 3. They afterwards opened a severe bombardment on the whole front, but especially against Fort No. 3, and about three o'clock in the afternoon dashed to the attack of the parapet from the front and the flanks where they had been holding themselves in readiness. Two attacks were repulsed, but the Japanese occupied the funnel-shaped opening formed by the explosion, and, reinforced by their reserves, began to run across the moat in groups. About five o'clock they occupied the parapet, and at dusk about two battalions had made their way into the interior of the fort. Our troops fought from the entrenchment, which was badly damaged. A part of our troops hid themselves in the casemates, but the Japanese placed machine guns in front of the exit from the casemates, thus depriving the men hidden there of any possibility of leaving the casemates to make any attack. Three counter attacks which were made from without by our reserves met with no success.

As there was only one passage of communication, and consequently the fort remained in the hands of the Japanese, our losses were considerable, above all in officers. The garrison were successfully extricated from the fort through a window. By the occupation of this fort the Japanese became masters of the whole north-east front of the fortress. We will only hold out a few days longer. We have hardly any ammunition left. I shall take measures to prevent carnage in the streets. Scarcely is weakening the garrison sensibly. I have now ten thousand men under arms. They are all ill. Generals Fock and Nikitine are real heroes and real comrades.

IN HOT CLIMA AS
where a good antiseptic is often
more a necessity than luxury.

CALVEY'S
20 per cent
Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its
refreshing qualities, and the protection
it gives against mosquito
bites. It contains soft Crystal Car-
bolic, and is useful for food dishes
or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvey's Disinfecting Powder
is guaranteed to contain 12% Carbolic and
is as cheap to use as it is useful for light-
sprinkling to destroy noxious and unplea-
sant odours and prevent the growth of
infection. 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. tins.

F. G. CALVEY & Co., Manchester,
ENGLAND.

MEE CHEUNG,
100, HOUSE LANE.
PHOTOGRAPHER & PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEALER.

HAS in Stock CAMERAS, KODAKS,
FILMS and all kinds of PHOTO-
GRAPHIC PLATES and PAPERS.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
done for Amateurs.

POST CARDS of China, Hongkong,
Macao, &c.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1905. [381]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.
I have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Steers will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [185]

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the
23rd instant, will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the Vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. [513]

BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGASAKI, MOI KOBE, KATSU-
AND HANKOW.

AGENTS:
SHANGHAI, H. J. H. TRIPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEWELLER.
MANILA: MACDONALD & CO.
CHINKIANG: GEORGE & CO.
YOKOHAMA: N. ABE.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Im-
perial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the
Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway;
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail-
ways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign
Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North
China, Korea ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinow, Namatsu and Kani-Yamada
Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will be
ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen
Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kargo, Komatsu (Tagawa)
and Matsushima Coals.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies
of the Company will receive any order for
Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted
to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.
Now and additional shafts at the Takashima
Colliery have been completed and this well-
known best and most economical steam Coal in
the East is now produced in abundance and
can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. [11]



A beautiful Skin
atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'
'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE'
is calligraphic toilet
'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE FAMOUS INDIAN CIGAR.

NO. 1.	...	275 PER 100
NO. 2.	...	250 PER 100
NO. 3.	...	225 PER 100

GREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Allen's Lung Balsam
will positively break up a deep, rack-
ing cough past relief by other means.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA NUTRIAL STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"ACHILLES,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where in both
cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 18th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M., on the 23rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the
28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [10-9]

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the
23rd instant, will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the Vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. [513]

BRANCH OFFICES:
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AND HANKOW.

AGENTS:
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HONGKONG: H. U. JEWELLER.
MANILA: MACDONALD & CO.
CHINKIANG: GEORGE & CO.
YOKOHAMA: N. ABE.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Im-
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Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway;
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail-
ways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign
Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong,
Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North
China, Korea ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinow, Namatsu and Kani-Yamada
Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will be
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Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kargo, Komatsu (Tagawa)
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Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted
to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.
Now and additional shafts at the Takashima
Colliery have been completed and this well-
known best and most economical steam Coal in
the East is now produced in abundance and
can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905. [11]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE,"
having arrived, Consignees

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
ARDOVA, British str., 2,270, Smith, 21st Feb.—Kuchinota 15th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHOWPA, German str., 1,055, F. Spiesen, 20th Feb.—Swatow 20th Feb., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
FALK, Norwegian str., 448, L. Wollens, 21st Feb.—Hogway 19th February, Ballast.—Siddor, Weller & Co.
HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Anderson, 21st Feb.—Pohoi and Hoihow 20th Feb., General.—A. R. Morty.
HANGCHOW, British str., 21st February, from Canton.
HEIM, Norwegian str., 758, Alb. Erikson, 20th Feb.—Bangkok, 10th February, Rice.—Chinese.
MATHILDE, German steamer, 678, Jurgensen, 20th Feb.—Pohoi 18th Feb., and Hoihow 19th, General.—Jensen & Co.
OCEANIAN, French str., 2,239, Oliver, 21st Feb.—Marilla 22nd Jan and Saigon 18th Feb., Mails & General.—Messageries Maritimes.
RUNI, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 20th February.—Manila 18th Feb., General.—Slewan, Tomes & Co.
SHANGHAI, British str., 21st February, from Canton.
SPEZIA, German str., 2,659, T. Ehlers, 21st Feb.—Kobe 18th Feb., and Hoihow 19th, General.—Hamburg-America Line.
TALEMACUS, British str., 1,630, Williamson, 20th Feb.—Saigon 14th February, Rice and Mail.—Chinese.
TIEA, German str., 2,199, H. Fuld, 20th Feb.—Mojji 17th Feb., Coal.—Jensen & Co.
TRINIAU, German str., 1,002, O. Kock, 21st Feb.—Bangkok 18th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 21st February.
 None.

DEPARTURES.

21st February.
CHUB, American str., for Manila.
HOLSTEIN, German str., for Saigon.
ITAKA, German str., for Yokohama.
KANU, British str., for Canton.
MALACCA, British str., for Shanghai.
MARQUIS, French str., for Europe.
POLYNESIA, French str., for Europe.
PURNA, British str., for Amoy.
SATSUMA, American str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Ardoza* reports: First part voyage rough, latter part thick misty rain.
 The British str. *Ardoza* reports: First part voyage rough, latter part thick misty rain.
 The Norwegian str. *Falk* reports: Light breeze from east, very foggy outside Hongkong.
 The British str. *Kubi* reports: Light variable winds and fine clear weather to lat. 21° N., hence fresh N.E. wind, thick and rainy to port.
 The German str. *Spezia* reports: On 18th inst. W. breeze, 4 m. breeze, signalled URZ, in lat. 29° 45' N., long. 124° 55' E., bound to Shanghai, all well.
 The German str. *Triniau* reports: In the Gulf of Siam and off the coast of Cochin China met fresh easterly and north-easterly winds with rough sea. From Cape Radent to day took light and moderate easterly winds and sea.
 The British str. *Talemacus* reports: Strong breeze, high head sea and cloudy weather with drizzly rain to Cape Yarela; thence moderate to light breeze with N.E. swell and fine clear weather to 10 miles south of Gap Rock; thence to port moderate to fresh breeze, dull overcast and thick hazy weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

21st February.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Esang*.
Kowloon Dock.—*Katharine Park*, Div. Kaifong, Cebu, H.M.S. *Mooren*, *Trilo*, *Tring*, *Germanicus*, H.M.S. *Oiler*, H.M.S. *Glory*, *Oscar II*, *Hyndes* of Japan.
COMMERCIAL DOCK.—*Alachow*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship
"OCEANIAN"
 Captain Oliver, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at 9 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to
 L. BRIDOU,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to TSINGTAU AND CHEMULPO).
THE Steamship
"LOONGMOON"
 Captain F. Kalkofen, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th February, 1905. 505

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
 Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAU, LAHAD DATU, LABUAN, JOLO, ZAMBOANGA AND MENADO.
THE Company's Steamship
"BORNEO"
 Captain E. Mable, will be ready to load for the above ports TO-DAY, the 22nd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th February, 1905. 427

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA.
FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY, VIA NEW GUINEA.
THE Steamship
"PRINZ SIGISMUND"
 Captain D. Lenz, will be ready to load for the above places on MONDAY, the 6th March. This Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st February, 1905. 512

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via Ports of Call.	CHUBAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Kenrick, R.M.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, &c.	INDONESIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st Mar.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	SIERTVA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Mar.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP.	KANOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Mar.
MARSEILLES, &c., via Ports of Call.	CALDONIEN	French str.	—	Gregory	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Mar., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG.	REMANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Behrens	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th Mar.
BREMEN, via Ports of Call.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peyou	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Mar., at Noon.
BREMEN DIRECT.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Leining	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th Mar.
HAYRE & HAMBURG.	SUBITA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st Mar.
HAYRE & HAMBURG.	SILBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kneisel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th April.
HAYRE & HAMBURG.	SLAVATIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Madson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	PATROCLOS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Mar.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th April.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	PERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Campello	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 28th inst., P.M.
ODDESSA	ARADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
ODDESSA	RICHLAND CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	Habel	DODWELL & CO., LD.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.	NUBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 4th Mar.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th Mar., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th Mar.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via NAGASAKI, &c.	PINGUIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Mar.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN.	PIRAIDES	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Farrington	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 6th Mar.
PORTLAND, OREGON.	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	—	Schmidt	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 5th Mar., at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 11th Mar., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Mar.
BRISBANE & SYDNEY, via NEW GUINEA.	P. SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
KOBE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW.	ESANO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
TIENTSIN	KANSO	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	OCEANIAN	French str.	—	Oliver	SIEMSEN & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Ger. str.	1 m.	F. Kalkofen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	KAIGAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW & AMOY.	TRIUMPH	Ger. str.	—	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 1st Mar., at Daylight.
TAMSUI, via SWATOW & AMOY.	PRINCE OF WALES	Ger. str.	—	H. A. Haraldson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Daylight.
TAMSUI, via SWATOW & AMOY.	B. JOHNSON	Ger. str.	—	C. Olson	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th Mar., at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	DOUGLAS LATAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.	CHIRI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
MANILA	LOONGMOON	Ger. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ESANO	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	BAIRI	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 4th Mar., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 14th Mar.
CEBU & ILOILO	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	1 m.	Koops	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJALAPAP	Dut. str.	—	E. Mable	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN.	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & SOERABAYA.	AMADA	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.	1905
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	1st March
PRINZESSE ALICE	WEDNESDAY	15th March
PRINZ REGENT LUIPOLD	WEDNESDAY	29th March
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	12th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	26th April
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	10th May
ROON	WEDNESDAY	24th May
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY	7th June
ZIBTEN	WEDNESDAY	21st June
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	5th July
GNESER NAU	WEDNESDAY	19th July
SCHEERHORST	WEDNESDAY	2nd August
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	16th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	30th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain Feyen, with MAILE, PASSENGER, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 28th February, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th February.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1905.

SOUTH-AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DU, BAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce.
S.S. "SEALDA"	Captain Geo. Brown.
S.S. "LOTILAY"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "SOPALA"	Captain A. J. Shepherd.
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Collington.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "SILK"	Captain J. Rowley.
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean.
S.S. "CATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TIJIPANAS	JAVA PORTS	First half of March	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of March
TILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of February	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TIJMAHI	JAPAN	First half of March	JAVA PORTS	First half of March

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1905.

Telephone No. 375.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, via SWATOW	"FRITHJOF"	SUNDAY, 26th Feb., at Daylight.
AMOY	H. A. HARALDSON	at Daylight.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW	"TRIUMPH"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at Daylight.
AMOY	A. HANSEN	Mar., at Daylight.
TAMSUI, via SWATOW	"B. JOHNSON"	SUNDAY, 5th Mar., at Daylight.
AMOY	C. OLSEN	at Daylight.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially assigned new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between

Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect

Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the latest up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila.	Sat., 25th Feb., 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat., 4th Mar., 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
PIRAIDES	3763	F. G. Farrington	Wednesday, March 15th
SHAWMUT	9606	E. V. Roberts	Friday, March 24th

1 Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, staunchest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

S.S. SHAWMUT, 9,606 tons. E. V. Roberts. About 14th March.

S.S. TREMONT, 9,606 tons. T. W. Gardick. About 14th April.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND

CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" have just been fitted with very

Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels

enables them to carry a large amount of cargo. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

